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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

IOWA CITY has a deaf-mute base ball club.

DOGS that can't bark are Australian curiosities.

WOLVES are raised for their scalp-bounty in Illinois.

AN exploring party of Cornell students will patronize Brazil.

ON the White Pine bills of fare, baked beans are $9 per quart.

TENNYSON'S "Break, break, break" is called the burglar's song.

LOBSTERS can be bought in New Foundland at thirty-two cents per dozen.

CAR loads of celestials are very plenty on the eastern bound trains of the Pacific Road now.

CHICAGO has the free-bath fever—none too soon. No place is a better missionary field in this line.

DORAH FELIX, younger sister of the great Rachel is winning laurels as a comedienne in Paris.

A FAST trotting cow is training for a race out west. It is thought that the result will be butter.

FIVE hundred thousand gallons was the result of last year's operations in the Connecticut fish oil factories.

MADAME DEMOREST has gone into the wholesale tea business in New York. She has another woman for partner.

A NEW Chicago church has a dozen pews connected with the pulpit by ear trumpets for the benefit of the deaf.

BENEATH the Wheels is the name of a new romance. The quietness of the winter probably prevented the appearance Above the Runners.

THE Boston *Post* asks:
"Does Eugenie's gift of ten thousand francs to the Constantinople sufferers cover such a case as that of E. Joy Morris?"

THE New Foundland seal fishery has been successful this year. The number brought to St. Johns is about 550,000, valued at nearly a million and half of dollars.

HON. JOHN II, a leading Hawaiian politician, died on the 4th of May. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Privy Councillor and a member of the House of Nobles.

A YOUNG girl, named Betty Rutet, took chloroform to ease the pain of scrofulous sores, in Elkhart county, Ind., last week, and is now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.

A ST. LOUIS mechanic sued his employer for twenty thousand dollars damages for the loss of a leg caused by "too high pressure of whiskey in the engineer" of the establishment.

SENATOR GRIMES has presented to the public library of Burlington, Iowa, about 500 volumes of standard German works, valued at $1,200. The library now contains 4,192 volumes.

A MINNESOTA school board, by a vote of two to one, declared lightning rods dangerous, as they attracted lightning, and ordered one off the building over which they presided.

A MAN rode ten miles to Sycamore, Illinois, lately for a jug of rain water he had a diseased hand on which he used a preparation with rain water, and could get none any nearer home than this.

A DETROIT invalid, whose family had gone out for the afternoon, was shut up with his dog, which became rabid, and attacked him. For three hours he kept the brute at bay, and finally dispatched it with his crutch.

PORTIONS of the *Post's* notice of the late Charles Dickens reminded us very strongly of the *Journal's* sketch of the lamented author.—*Boston Journal.*

Naturally, as we had access to the same cyclopedia.—*Boston Post.*

WE learn from the *Kentuckian* that a destructive hail storm swept through Bourbon county last Wednesday afternoon, cutting a swathe in the vegetation about half a mile wide. The weather has been quite chilly ever since with occasional hail.

THE Maysville *Republican* says: The Fleming Circuit Court met in special session on Monday, for the trial of John I. Rachel, for murder. A number of witnesses have been examined, and there seems to be but little doubt of his acquittal on the plea of insanity.

VINNIE REAM writes from Rome that she hopes to have her Lincoln statue completed by January next. She will accompany it to America in February next, and present it to Congress *before* it adjourns. She will spend the summer and autumn at Carrara, at work on the marble.

ABBIE SOMMERS, an accomplished young lady, residing near Quincy, Illinois, was stabbed and instantly killed, on Sunday, near Louisiana, Missouri, where she was teaching, by William Cole, of Hancock county, Illinois, who had offered himself in marriage and was refused. The murderer is still at large.

A PENNSYLVANIA paper tells of a local preacher who has received for salary this year nothing but a curry-comb, a keg of varnish and two dozen clothes pins. Whenever his children cry with hunger he gags them with a clothes-pin scratches their stomach with the curry-comb and lays on a coat of varnish.

A JERSEY girl picking up an artificial bug as she thought, and finding it to be a lively cockroach, screamed and fainted. Her sister ran screaming for water down stairs and fell to the bottom, and a young man in the hall ran to the street crying "Fire!" and, in leaping from the stoop, sprained his ankle.

THE United States steamer Sabine has arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a pleasant passage of thirty days from Funchal, Madeira. Instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope, as first intended, she will cruise off the coast of Brazil to exercise the midshipmen in working ship, will then go into Bahia, and from there sail for home, reaching Boston by the 1st of August.

FRIDAY afternoon, in Lafayette, Indiana, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Blood was accidentally smothered to death by falling from a hammock which was suspended over a bed. The child had been left alone but a moment, and had in some manner managed to get out of the hammock, when the bed clothes fell over it, causing it to be suffocated. And when discovered it was beyond human aid.

HENRY DAVIS's bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization, met with attacks from the most unexpected quarters. The Democrats attacked the measure because it was striking at their prime strength; the Pacific Coast disapproved of it because it might afford protection to the Chinese; while the West generally opposed it, as they selfishly oppose everything that does not in some way benefits themselves. Mr. Davis will try to have it passed in some amended form.

PARTICULARS have come to hand by mail of the terrible earthquake which nearly ruined the entire city of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the 11th ult. About eleven o'clock P. M., several hard shocks were felt, causing destruction of life and property all over the city. The motion was oscillating at first from south to north, then vertical or trending. The shocks lasted about forty-eight seconds, and in force, destruction and severity surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in Mexico. The palace was almost destroyed, and it will require thousands of dollars to again make it suitable for occupancy. The Church of San Francisco is one mass of ruins, and the whole of the corridors of the old convent of De Juan de Dios fell, burying four persons and wounding many more. The clock tower, which was only finished on the 5th of May, was shaken down, passing through the top of the building into the Supreme Court rooms, and through the floors of these into the portals of the palace. The total number of persons killed is about one hundred, while it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The shocks continued at intervals during the following day, and terror reigned supreme throughout the city, the people remaining in the public squares and outside of the city for fear that greater shocks would come, and, on account of its dilapidated condition, make a complete ruin of the entire city.

Card from Hon. M. S. Humphreys.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Through the medium of your valuable journal, I desire to state that I feel deeply sensible of the kindness of my friends in proposing and urging my name in connection with the position of State Senator in the present campaign, but being unable to spare the time that would be required in conducting the Senatorial canvass, by reason of my having purchased my property in the rolling mill, I am compelled to decline the profered honor.

To those of my friends who have generously manifested so great an interest in my behalf, I tender my heartfelt thanks, and if consistent with their views and wishes will support the people of the country, I shall again submit my name to the approaching Republican Convention as a candidate for Assembly.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Santa Fe (New Mexico) *Post* is now issued from a "Ring's column paper and favors a protective tariff.

—Judge Clifford has decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston that petroleum has the power to tax the salary of a State officer.

—The New York Canal Board have resolved to reduce the tolls on the various articles of iron and steel to half a mill per thousand pounds per mile.

—Crop reports received this week from two-thirds of the counties in Iowa all give glowing accounts of the appearance of the crops and of the prospects for a large yield. Rain has prevailed, supplying moisture previously needed.

—The catholic priests of the Vincennes (Ind.) district held a meeting at New Albany on Tuesday, and ordered a cable dispatch to be sent to Rome expressing the wish that the Bishop of Rapid infallibility be forwarded to them.

—The procession of Knights Templar at Williamsport, Pa., yesterday numbered one thousand and was one of the finest and probably fifteen thousand visitors, in addition to citizens. Gov. Geary was among the spectators at the banquet.

—Hon. Charles Hitchcock, of Chicago, has been to-day nominated as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for Seventh District, under the new Illinois constitution. Hitchcock was President of the late Constitutional Convention. The election takes place on the second of July.

—The Republican Convention of Maine, at Augusta on Wednesday, was the largest and most exciting ever held in the State. Thirteen hundred and eighty-three delegates were present. Hon. Sydney Perham was nominated on the first ballot over Governor Chamberlain by 67 votes to 67 for Hon. S. F. Hersey. The nomination was made unanimous.

—Yesterday afternoon a torpedo, consisting of five hundred pounds of powder, was exploded under the hull of the burned iron clad New Ironsides, lying at the navy yard, near Philadelphia, breaking the hull into fragments, so their removal will be easy. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw some of the immense iron plates sixty feet into the air.

—A meteor of the most brilliant character fell on Wednesday evening at the corner of Grand and Norfolk streets, New York, nearly demolishing a cart and injuring the horse and frightening the driver. The meteor fell about the same time in Bleeker street, but doing no further damage than ploughing up a considerable hole. It was described with the great force, giving forth many colored fires in their descent.

—A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Erie and International Ship Canal was held at Niagara, Ontario, Wednesday. It was numerously attended by influential Americans and Canadians. G. P. Dodge, of New York, was elected President, Angus Morrison, of Toronto, Vice-President, and Walter Stanley, Engineer. The President subscribed for one hundred thousand dollars of the stock. Other subscriptions were announced.

—The Union Reform Convention at Columbia, S. C., nominated for Governor R. B. Carpenter, a Kentuckian, and tried Republican, now one of the leading Judges of South Carolina and formerly Colonel in the Federal army. The Convention also nominated for Lieut.-Gov. Hon. Thomas J. Mackey, Confederate, whose nomination was insisted on by colored delegates and made unanimous. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

The North American Saengerbund at Cincinnati—The Grand Concert.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The grand concert was inaugurated to-night with great success. The audience was immense, all the seats filled and every inch of standing room occupied. The audience certainly numbered 15,000. The managers now see they built the house too small, and the vicinity of the stage for music was greatly enjoyed. The grand orchestra consists of sixty violins, twenty-two violas, two double basses, eight violoncellos, sixteen double bass, eight French horns, eight trumpets, two tubas, one kettle drum, one bass drum, two harps, two bassoons, two oboes, four trombones, six flutes, eight clarionets; chorus 1,500. The concert was under the leadership of the grand orchestra, which was well received but scarcely produced the enthusiasm that was expected.

Accident on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 16.—A fearful accident occurred on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad between Royalston and Athol. The train going west broke through a bridge. Mr. Johnson, of Fitchburg, "the Pop-Corn Man," and two others were killed. A number were seriously injured.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 16.—Flour active; advanced 5c on spring and 10c on other grades; sales 2,800 bbls: $6,50@7 for No 1 spring, $7,25@7,50 for amber winter, $8@8,25 for white, $8,75@9 for double white, all but one mill selling at outside quotations. Wheat in good demand, with an upward tendency; sales 5,000 bush No 1 Milwaukee Club, $1,39 @1,40; 9,000 bush No 1 Indiana, $1,38; 2,000 bush do $1,39; 1,000 bush do, $1,40; 2,500 bush do, $1,42; 6,000 bush No 1 red Ohio, $1,42. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bush No 1 at 74c for lots at $1, and 5,000 bush do in lots at 90@96c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Beeves: offerings today 1,300. Market rather dull at slight decline; most sales at $7@7,75. Sheep: market dull and unchanged. Veal: very dull at $8@9 per 100 pounds for lambs. Hog market fairly supplied at 12c@13c. Net receipts for the week: Cattle, 3,000; Sheep and lambs, 1,800; Hogs, sale 912 Beeves.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Flour, super $8,42. XX $8,75@9. Corn firm; white, mixed $1,05, white $1,12. Oats 60@62c. Bran $1,10. Hay $22@24. Other articles unchanged. Sugar 9@9 3/8c. Cotton firm, with a fair demand; middling 20c@20 1/2c; sales 2,500 bales, receipts 660, exports 2,195, stock 86,258.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Flour firm and choice Wisconsin held at $5,50@6,50. Wheat is unsettled at $1,23 for No. 1, and $1,19 for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn steady at 75c for rejected. Rye and Barley are nominal. Freights unimproved.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE: Transportation of Foreign Merchandise to Interior Points—Ocean Mail Service—Invalid Pensions—Franking Bill Further Considered Without Action. HOUSE: Vote on the Cuban Question—Mr. Bingham's Substitute for the Resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CORBETT, from Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate transportation of European, Asiatic and Australian merchandise to the interior cities of the United States and across the continent. The substitute provides only for the transportation of goods in bond across the continent.

Mr. CORBETT made a statement in correction of a newspaper report of the amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. He stated the amount of subsidy had been reduced to $200,000, and was to be on the condition that the Australian colonies gave a similar amount.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution pledging the faith of the Government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed Cape Cod ship canal, to be ready for use on its completion, provided the entire expense to the Government for such breakwater and harbor of refuge shall not exceed two million dollars, and that said ship canal be forever free to vessels and property of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from same Committee, reported without amendment the bill to repeal the act of March 11th, 1868, declaring the consent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia.

Mr. DRAKE, member of the Committee of Conference appointed on the invalid pension appropriation bill, stated the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new members on the part of the Senate, had, contrary to the usual parliamentary courtesy, reappointed their original members. The Committee did not feel disposed to submit to such discourtesy, and had declined to act upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused from further service.

The Committee were excused on motion of Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Nye and Stockton substituted in their places.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called up the bill granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument in Poughkeepsie.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was made general by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron cannon for soldiers' monuments, when not detrimental to the public service.

As amended the bill passed.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the House bill to establish a Navy Yard on Puget Sound.

The franking bill came up as the regular order of business.

After long discussion Mr. stewart's motion to postpone the subject till next session was rejected—yeas 12, nays 34.

Mr. DRAKE moved that pending the pressent provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers was adopted—yeas 36, nays 9.

Mr. MORRELL, (Vt.,) offered an amendment continuing the franking privilege to persons to whom it is given by the present postal law, to the Executive Departments and Agricultural Department, remarking his object was to avoid the hardship of franking privilege to members of Congress, and from all post masters.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

Without action on the pending amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. of DENO, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the duty on cask to put it on the free list in this form: "Casks, tall, tallowmans and of every other kind."

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions, the first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment to construe the neutrality law so as to give both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations. Mr. Logan's motion was conceded to the government of Spain. Rejected—yeas 75, nays 105.

The next vote was on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Bingham.

Pending the vote Mr. MAYNARD moved that the House be called to fill on the table. Rejected—75 to 98.

Mr. Bingham's substitute for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee was agreed to—100 to 17.

The next question was on the substitution of Mr. Bingham's amendment for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee.

On a call for the Speaker there were 69 ayes and 68 nays.

The yeas and nays were called for and the substitute was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 91.

Mr. BEAMEN then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

The next question was ordered was then agreed to, so that Mr. Bingham's amendment is the form in which the resolution has passed.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Appropriation Committee on Appropriation bill, reported that committee had not been able to agree, the Senate insisting on striking out the appropriation for naval pensions, and allowing them to be paid out of the Naval Pension Fund, while the House insisted on their retainment, and the House insisting on their being paid like all other pensions, and on the Naval Pension Fund being covered into the Treasury.

After considerable debate the House refused to concur with the Senate—yeas 66, nays 80, and insisted upon its own position.

Before the announcement of the vote it appeared that Mr. Bingham had not been in the hall while the vote was being taken, but some person had voted for him, an incident which drew forth remarks from the Speaker as to vicious habits in connection with taking the yeas and nays, and an expression of the house (to courtesy), reappointed their original members. The Committee did not feel disposed to submit to such discourtesy, reappointed their original members. The Committee did not feel disposed to submit to such discourtesy, reappointed their original members.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96@96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, quiet

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¾.

THE probable failure of the French harvest excites some speculation in our grain markets. The upward movement is the more buoyant, since prices have heretofore ruled very low, and everybody seems to have been waiting for an inevitable advance.

IT is much more satisfactory not to know anything of the new Attorney General Ackerman, than to know too much of an ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who wanted, but did not get, the Federal office. We would rather have the unknown than the known.

THE Georgia bill should have been reported yesterday, and with the proviso against any Federal interference with the regular election next autumn, under the State Constitution. If the Committee have failed to insert that provision, we trust the House will not fail to supply it

WE HAVE NOT heard of any one who *has* signed Brigham's call for a bolt, but we have heard of several who were said to be on it who were yesterday busy in denying that they had signed it. Judging from the eagerness with which the denial was made it would seem that the company is not too numerous to be considered select.

LAST YEAR the *Commercial* boasted, in the most extravagant terms, after our county nominations were over, that it had succeeded in smashing the "ring," and that the nominations were a complete triumph for that sheet and its supporters. Is that the reason why a new party is now necessary to reform the abuses alleged to have grown up in the Republican ranks?

OUR ADVICES from various parts of the county are to the effect that the honest Republicans of Old Allegheny have not been inveigled to any extent in the disorganizing scheme to get up a party without a cause. The men who stood by LINCOLN and GRANT have too much regard for their principles to throw away the certainty of success upon the pretense that such a step is necessary to sustain them.

THE call for the third party Convention was very industriously, although very quietly, circulated for signatures, but was published without any. If it was *not* necessary to have signatures to give validity to the call, why circulate it? If it *was* necessary, why publish the call without them? Was it because the signatures were so few or so insignificant that the intriguing managers of the bolt omitted them? Certainly if they had the backing they boast of having they would not have been slow in showing it.

THE MANAGERS of the Brigham bolt justify themselves on the plea that it is necessary in order to break up "rings," and all that sort of thing. In other words, they are themselves unable to manage the party in their own special interest, and therefore propose, by getting up a new party, to form a "ring" of their own, and thus be able, hereafter, to control nominations to their own liking. They want to make a "ring" to break up some other "ring," existing only in their own imagination. Their proposition, stripped of all disguises, is to form a party within our party for the purpose of controlling our party action.

OREGON had a Democratic State Government last year. It elects the ticket of the same party this year by a very considerably reduced majority. The last Legislature was Democratic by seventeen majority on joint ballot, in the next Legislature, the same party will have a majority of not more than eight. This is not much of a Democratic victory. Moreover, it suggests a pertinent inquiry. The convention which nominated the ticket now successful, endorsed in its platform the policy of repudiation. Query? Was the reduced majority of the party at the recent election due to that endorsement, or in spite of it?

THE same complaints were made last year that are now embodied in the call for the third party; yet, in spite of the alleged existence of the causes for these complaints, the *Commercial* boasted it had defeated all who were obnoxious to the complainants. This triumph of that virtuous paper was achieved *within* the party and through the regular party machinery. The "ring," it shouted, were beaten then, "horse, foot and dragoons," through the very agency by which the "ring" expected to succeed. How, then, if the men who cause all these complaints, are so easily beaten within the party machinery, does it become neccessary to get up a new party to do the same work?

IT is estimated at the Treasury Department that the amount of decrease in receipts from duties, under the House tax and tariff bill now before the Senate, would be about $25,300,000. The reductions caused by the abated taxes in the internal revenue part of the bill are estimated, upon the basis of last year, at not less than $52,000,000. The total loss to the Treasury would therefore reach over seventy seven millions of dollars, if the House bill shall become a law. Practically, that would put an end, for the present, to every thing like redemption of the debt. Would this satisfy our tax paying citizens? Of course, the Democracy will agree to it with complacent promptitude.

THE following is a synopsis of the Petroleum Producers' Report for May: At the close of the month there were 99,541 barrels of oil on hand in the oil regions, being an increase of 1,348 since April; 407,908 barrels were delivered from the wells during the month, being an increase over April of 7,905. The amount produced during the month was 409,569 barrels, an increase over the production of April of 40,741 barrels. 13,211 was the average daily production, being an increased average of 917. There are 443 new wells being drilled, 150 commenced during the month. 162 were completed during the month, 91 abandoned, and 30 old wells were resumed. 282,682 barrels of oil are stored in iron tanks, which is 1,042,755 barrels less than their capacity.

THE MEN who have got up the call for a party within the Republican party, allege that the failure to establish the Crawford county system in making our county nominations has left them no other alternative. It is the delegate system, and its manifest imperfections, which they want to have abolished. If *that* were but given them, so they could have some show at the primary meetings, they would not think of getting up a bolt. And yet, their very first step is a resort to (what they call) the corrupt delegate system! When they were issuing their call it would have been easy for them to establish for themselves the Crawford county system; why, then, did they not do it? How does it come that, with both systems before them, they deliberately chose the delegate system? If it is good enough for them why is it not good enough for others? If it is "corrupt" in the hands of the people who have stood by the Republican party since 1856, what is to keep it pure in the hands of the politicians who have made this new venture? How can they ask *us* to establish the Crawford county system when *they* deliberately set it aside, and proceed to call, for their own pet uses, a delegate convention?

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR has resigned his official trust, and leaves the Cabinet. His successor, Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, was promptly nominated to the Senate. Without pausing to enquire who Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, is—for we take it for granted that he is a citizen of at least fair professional attainments and of soundly loyal antecedents—we should be unjust to the occasion, if we omitted to acknowledge the very high claims of the retiring law officer upon the confidence of the country, and the respect of the Republican people. Mr. HOAR had personal foibles, entirely in his manner, and habitually exhibited in his professional career before he entered the Cabinet, which stood much in the way of his personal or even official influence with the party and the people. But none have ventured to question his legal qualifications, his intellectual abilities, the sincerity of his political convictions, or the purity of his character. Always, he has done just that which he thought right, regardless of the popular idea. This may have been a grave fault in a public man, but it is certainly a very rare one. Had he been more complaisant, for example, in his intercourse with Senators, especially in regard to the appointments which depended upon his bureau, he would have been confirmed in the seat upon the Bench to which the President nominated him some months ago. We respect his courage in declining, as he did, thus to be forced by that studied slight into a resignation of his portfolio, and we honor his sense of self respect in resigning now, after a decent interval of time. The President retains in his Cabinet much more adroit politicians, and men equally capable, but none who could command a more confiding and respectful regard from the country.

FRESH DISTURBANCES.

As the Currency bill passed the House, its terms provide for an expansion of nearly fifty millions in the paper circulation of the country. An issue of ninety five millions of national bank notes is authorized, forty five and a half millions of which are to be exchanged for the three per cent certificates to that amount still outstanding, and the residue will be a clear addition to our paper currency. As the bill was first reported, it would have required the withdrawal of an amount equal to four-fifths of the new issue of greenbacks, keeping the total volume of the currency nearly unchanged. But the limitation was struck out by the House, and the bill goes to the Senate for its approval. We trust, with some confidence, that this concurrence will be refused. The country does not want contraction, and an inflation of the currency is certainly not what the interest of the people really needs. It would constitute a fresh departure in the direction opposite to specie resumption, and would of necessity be fatal to the plans of Mr. Boutwell, and the wish of the country, for the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest. For gold will go up, that is, the paper currency will again depreciate, and that must have the effect to postpone a successful refunding indefinitely.

The country has now pretty nearly reached the lowest possible values for its property of all descriptions. To this state of things we have really come because we have already discounted in advance that resumption of cash payments which would have taken effect ere this date, if there had been no session of Congress since December last, or if that session had closed with the passage of the Senate funding bill. Since March, the influence of Congressional debates, delays and impracticability, has been clearly to keep up the gold premium, and to obstruct the natural course of our financial affairs, which would have led us in fact to the results which are thus discounted on every description of values except that of gold itself. Congress has not kept up the prices of agricultural products, or of lands, or of the fabrics of domestic industry. It has not made money plenty. It has not given the slightest alleviations to the people. It has given us all the concomitants of cash resumption, without the resumption itself which would at once have opened a way in the direction of our only legitimate relief.

This was bad enough, but the bill just passed by the House will make the situation still worse, since it commits

try to another inflation of fictitious

blowing up another bubble to

punctured by and bye, and subjecting

business of the people to a repetition of the paralytic stroke from which we have been suffering for twelve months past.

Standing where this business has stood since the opening of this session, it is the acme of short sighted folly for Congress to interrupt the natural course of events, by such efforts to inaugurate a reaction against a downward movement which has really attained its lowest possible point. We have stood where we had everything to gain and nothing to lose by consummating an actual resumption. Under the policy of this currency bill, we have every thing to lose and nothing to gain. We are not willing to believe that the Senate can lend its approval to a most needless and mischievous step.

THE NEW PARTY "CALL."

ALLEGHENY CITY, June 16, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I read in yesterday's *Commercial* a call for a new party convention to nominate a ticket for the fall election. This call not being signed, I supposed it a Democratic joke at the expense of Republicans, or the work of a "Sore head," with a view to create division in the Republican ranks, and thus satisfy a revengeful spirit, engendered through disappointed aspirations. This morning's *Commercial* confirms my belief that the latter supposition is the correct one. It shows the cloven foot, giving Republicans to understand the "reform" ring are *again* bent on mischief.

I have been led by several temperance men, who knew me to have been one of Mr. Dickey's most ardent supporters last fall, whether the temperance wing of the Republican party had originated this "new party" movement, and answered them that such was *not the fact*. If it were, I think I should know it. The *time* has not yet come, any *reason* for such a step does not yet exist, and this move, thus prematurely made, ostensibly in the interest of "temperance reform," is proof satisfactory that the real object is as foreshadowed in the *Commercial*. *True* temperance men, of Republican antecedents, will not be thus led by broken down politicians, ring-masters, or whatever other name political "usage" might justify me in using to designate the men I believe to have caused to be issued the anonymous, bogus call referred to.

The *temperance* men are not yet complaining, but are patiently awaiting the action of the August Convention, and confidently hoping that unobjectionable men will be selected as candidates for the offices to be filled. The "call" put forth and championed as it has been, has stimulated them, if any thing, in this desire, in order that the Republican party may present an united front, and put to shame and confusion designing disorganizers, by defeating their schemes for mere personal gratification.

I am a temperance man, holding that no man of intemperate habits should be elected to office, and last year worked for Dickey in the ward of our city that give him a larger majority than any other district in the county, but I am not of the malcontents who are always to be found crying out against "rings," "corruption," &c., for no other purpose than to stimulate dissatisfaction in the ranks of the dominant party.

Assuring you, Messrs. Editors, that *temperance* men are innocent of this revived *reform* movement, I am yours.

ALLEGHENY.

POWDER, PAINT AND DYES.

A Chemist's Analysis—Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate and Lead—Enamels, Powders, and Hair Restoratives.

The last number of the *Chemical News* contains a remarkable report on "Poisonous Cosmetics," which will no doubt be read with a great deal of interest. In December last, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, enclosed to Dr. Harris, Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, a pamphlet, in which he described three cases of lead palsy produced by Laird's Bloom of Youth. This communication was laid before the Board of Health, together with notes from Dr. Harris and Sanitary Inspector Dr. Janes, in which attention was called to the great variety and large quantities of poisonous hair dyes, commonly called hair restoratives, etc., consisting essentially of acetate of lead, and enamels consisting of carbonate of lead which were sold in the Metropolitan district.

The board at once directed their chemist, Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, to investigate the subject, and the substance of his report, fully confirming the opinions of the physicians, is given below. It will be seen that the proprietor of Laird's Bloom of Youth, in order to evade the consequences of the investigation, had substituted oxide of zinc for the sugar of lead which it formerly contained.

REPORT OF PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

In response to the resolution of the Board, directing "the chemist to examine the various hair tonics, washes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations in general use, and to report what ingredients, if any, they contain of a character injurious or dangerous to those who use them," I beg leave to submit the following report of the results thus far reached. My examination has been specially directed to the mineral poisons, no less than a dozen as yet made for vegetable or animal substances, as, for example, cantharides, which I have reason to believe is sometimes employed.

The articles which I have examined may be classed as

I. Hair tonics, washes and restoratives.
II. Lotions for the skin.
III. Enamels.
IV. White powders for the skin.

I. HAIR TONICS, WASHES AND RESTORATIVES.

Of these, sixteen have been examined, and, with but one exception, all have been found to contain lead, generally in the form of acetate or sugar of lead.

[We omit the details of the analysis, being too long for our columns, and subjoin the Professor's resumination.]

Only one of this class of preparations (Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative) is free from lead, which metal seems indeed to be the *essential constituent* in most cases. Most of the sediments observed in the bottles, and which require that the bottle "*be well shaken*," etc., consists of sulphur, which it is intended shall ultimately unite with the lead to produce the dark colored sulphide of lead; or, as one of the manufacturers has it, "*the original youthful beauty and color.*". The following tabular statement shows how the poisonous hair nostrums compare among themselves:

Grains of Lead in one fluid ounce.

1. Clark's Distilled Restorative for the Hair	0.11
2. Chevalier's Life for the Hair	1.02
3. Circassian Hair Rejuvenator	2.71
4. Ayer's Hair Vigor	2.80
5. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative	3.08
6. Dr. J. J. O'Brien's Hair Restorative of America	3.28
7. Gray's Celebrated Hair Restorative	3.39
8. Phalon's Vitalia	4.09
9. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia	5.00
10. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer	5.55
11. L. Knittel's Indian Hair Tonique	6.29
12. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer	7.13
13. Dr. Tebbett's Physcological Hair Regenerator	7.44
14. Martha Washington's Hair Restorative	9.80
15. Singer's Hair Restorative	16.39

II. LOTIONS OR WASHES FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

Prof. Chandler enumerates the following, which do not show any trace of lead or injurious metals: Burnett's Kalliston, Phalon's Paphian Lotion or Floral Beautifier, Enamel of America, Email de Paris de Jared, and Balm of a Thousand Flowers. An analysis of Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, a colorless liquid, with a little white sediment, showed a fluid ounce to contain:

Mercury in solution	gr's. 2.67
Zinc in solution	0.09
Equivalent to Corrosive Sublimate	3.61
Sulphate of Zinc (crystalized)	4.25

III. ENAMALS FOR THE SKIN.

The sediment contains a little mercury, lead and bismuth.

The Enamels consist of white powders suspended in clear liquids, on standing the powders subside, but agitation quickly incorporates them with the liquids.

Again: The following contains lead mostly, if not entirely, in the form of *carbonate*; they are therefore simply "white lead" ground in water.

Grains of Lead in one fluid ounce after shaking.

Eugenie's favorite	108.94
Phalon's snow white enamel	146.28
White Oriental cream	190.99

liquid pearl.

IV. WHITE POWDERS FOR THE SKIN.

The white powders consist of carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, clay or French chalk, either singly or mixed. John Irvine's compound of Chinese tablet of alabaster, consists of carbonate of lime. Bazin's superior lily white consists of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. Wright's cascarilla de caracol de Persia, consists of carbonate of lime and some earthy matter insoluable in acids, either clay or "French chalk;" the original tablet of alabaster or lily white cosmetic, consists of carbonate of lime with, some clay or "French chalk;" Bismuth powder for beautyfying the skin and removing freckles, consists of carbonate of lime, with much clay or "French chalk." Livel's lily white and rose bloom, consists of clay or "French chalk."

From these facts Prof. Chandler concludes

1. The hair tonics, washes and restoratives, contain lead in considerable quantities; that they owe their action to this metal, and that they are consequently highly dangerous to the health of persons using them.

2. With a single exception, Perry's moth and freckle lotion, which contains corrosive sublimate, the lotions for the skin are free from lead and other injurious metals.

3. That the enamels are composed of either carbonate of lime, oxide of zinc, or carbonate of lead, suspended in water. The first two classes of enamels are comparatively harmless, as harmless as any other white dirt when plastered over the skin to close the pores and prevent its healthy action. On the other hand, the enamels composed of carbonate of lead are highly dangerous, and their use is very certain to produce disastrous results to those who patronize them.

4. The white powders for the skin are harmless, except in so far as their application may interfere with the healthy action of the skin.

THE visit of Mr. Thomas Carlyle to this country is said to have particular reference to private business affairs rather than anything else. "Sartor Resartus," as the story goes, made some American investments two or three years ago, which are turning out profitable, and it is to look after these that he is now coming to New York. Another report is, that a distinguished clergyman from Brooklyn has tendered him the hospitalities of his house during his stay.

Iron and Steel Production in 1869.

From the fifth annual report of Mr Henry McAllister, Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, the Philadelphia *Ledger* has condensed the following interesting facts, in reference to the manufacture of iron and steel, during the year 1869. The report, after referring to the efforts made by the association in reference to the question of tariff, sets forth that "in the States north and east of Pennsylvania, the production of Anthracite iron, in 1869, was 269,256 tons, as follows: New Jersey, 54,201 tons; New York, 210,855; Massachusetts, 4,200.

The production of anthracite iron in these States has arisen from 64,969 tons in 1864, to the quantity above given.

The production of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1869, was 692,739 tons. Of this quantity 300,916 tons was made in the Lehigh region, 150,409 tons in the Schuylkill region, 123,273 tons in the Upper Susquehanna, and 118,141 tons in the Lower Susquehanna. This product exceeds by 20,784 tons, or 3.09 per cent., that of 1868, or 364 per cent., that of 1867. Within the past three years 14 furnaces have been erected in the Lehigh region, increasing its capacity about 140,000 tons. The following shows the whole product of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania for the past eight years. In 1862, 370,304 tons; 1863, 423,072 do.; 1864, 519,690 do.; 1865, 377,443 do.; 1866, 573,759 do.; 1867, 594,270 do.; 1868, 671,955 do.; 1869, 692,739 tons.

The total product of anthracite pig iron in the United States in 1869 was as follows:

Massachusetts	4,206 tons
New York	210,855 "
New Jersey	54,201 "
Pennsylvania	692,739 "
Maryland	9,155 "
Total	971,150 "

The production of bituminous coal and coke pig iron, in 1869, amounted to 553,341 tons, an increase of 213,341 tons or 62.54 per cent. over that 1868. Of the whole amount about 250,000 tons of this class of pig iron were made in Pennsylvania.

In 1854 the production of bituminous and coke iron was 54,485 tons, since which the average annual increase has been 54½ per cent. The progress made by this branch of business is several localities during the past few years is very great. In 1864 there were eleven furnaces of this class in the Shenango valley, Pa., the oldest of which was erected in 1844. During the five following years to 1869, inclusive, there were erected ten additional anthracite furnaces, having a capacity of 85,000 to 95,000 tons. During the same time three charcoal furnaces were built in the valley with a capacity of 8,000 tons.

The production of charcoal iron in 1869 amounted to 392,150 tons, as follows:

New England States	38,000 tons
N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Md.	134,000 "
Western States	206,500 "
Southern States	13,650 "

This quantity exceeds by 22,150 tons or about 6 per cent. the product of 1866.

The product of the rail mills of the country during the year 1869 was as follows:

Massachusetts	32,238 tons of 2000 lbs	
New York	79,463 do.	do.
Pennsylvania	319,653 do.	do.
Maryland	27,928 do.	do.
Ohio	41,857 do.	do.
Kentucky	7,817 do.	do.
Michigan	6,885 do.	do.
Illinois	53,261 do.	do.
Wisconsin	8,680 do.	do.
Other States	16,424 do.	do.
Total	593,586 do.	do.

During 1869, the rails imported from Great Britain amounted to 236,500 tons, an increase of 36,340 tons, as compared with 1868.

The product of the rolling mills other than rails, for 1869, was 642,420 tons, as follows:

Merchant, bar and rod	292,500 tons
Sheet	50,320 "
Plate	78,000 "
Hoop	17,200 "
Nails and spikes	146,400 "
Axles and other	72,000 "

The product of the forges and "bloomeries" in 1869 was 69,500 tons, of steel of all kinds, 35,200 tons.

End of a Desperado—He Murders a Spaniard and Indian, but is Hunted Down and Shot.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of Timber Cove, Sonoma county, June 1st, writes:

For some weeks past there has been considerable excitement hereabouts, owing to the adventures of a well known desperado of several *aliases*, the last being that of Granville, or as he is known about here, Friday Granville. It appears that he wished to gain possession of a mountain ranch a few miles away, and concluded the surer way would be to dispatch the owner, a Spaniard. So arming himself with a double barrelled shot gun, heavily charged with buckshot, he came upon him as he was resting in his cabin, and killed him instantly by firing the charge into his breast, and the other through his head after he had fallen to the floor, leaving him horribly mangled.

An Indian who witnessed the deed and reported the same to the friends of the murdered man, was shot by him a few days afterwards as he was passing quietly along the road. The men who happened to be near by were threatened with certain death if they revealed his crime. To cap the climax of recklessness he immediately took possession of the cabin, ranch and even the stock of the Spaniard, claiming that he had bought and paid for them. In short, the citizens, for a time, were terrorized by his many misdeeds, of which these are only a sample, that they were on the point of turning out *en masse*, and inflicting summary justice with a stout rope and limb of the nearest tree, but at last wisely decided to let the law take its course. Accordingly our newly elected constable, Joseph Price, accompanied by a few peace loving citizens, called upon him early in the morning of the 27th inst., and invited him to surrender. Instead of complying he opened the door a few inches and fired his revolver full in the face of Mr. Price, the bullet grazing his hat. After firing several shots he broke from the house and made for the timber close by, but was brought down, at a distance of about seventy five yards, by a well-directed fire from the constable and his party. He expired almost instantly. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Much credit is due Constable Price for his promptness in

New Oil Wells.

The Venture well is still producing the rate of about one hundred and seventy five barrels per day, and is the best well in the vicinity.

Well No. 1 on a twenty acre lease of the Tuttle farm, owned by Messrs. Irwin and Bird, struck the sand rock one week since, and so heavy a flow of gas followed it was necessary to put out all the fires until connection with steam pipes could be made with Venture well No. 2. Drilling was then resumed, and on Sunday commenced to test. Up to Monday noon it had produced about one hundred barrels of oil. Much was wasted in withdrawing the tools, a stream of oil and water being cast up higher than the derrick. It is anticipated that as soon as it gets in good working condition, this well will be quite as productive as the Venture.

The McNair well, upon which so many eyes are turned, and the success of which will prove the worth or worthlessness of territory in that direction, is in the sand, and but a day or two will elapse before a verdict will be rendered. That this will prove a fifty or sixty barrel well, nearly every one believes, though there are found the usual number of knowing ones who say, in speaking of the oil belt, "she don't run that way—better follow right out beyond the old Venture well."

THE stone face in the desert near Gila Bend is believed by the Mexican Indians to be that of Montezuma, who will one day awaken from his long sleep. "So strong is this belief in some parts of Mexico," says the Overland *Monthly*, "that people who passed through that country year ago tell of some localities where fires are kept constantly burning in anticipation of Montezuma's early coming. It looks as though the stern face up there was just a little softened in its expression by the deep slumber that holds the eyelids over the commanding eye, and all nature seems hushed into death like stillness. Day after day, year after year, century after century, slumbers the man up there on the height, and life and vegetation sleep on the arid plains below—slumber never disturbed—a sleep never broken; for the battle cry of Yuma, Himo and Maricopo, that once rang at the foot of the mountains, did not reach Montezuma's ear; and the dying shrieks of the children of those who came far over the seas to rob him of his sceptre and crown, fall unheeded on the rocks and the deserts that guard his sleep."

HOPE'S SONG.

I hear it singing, singing sweetly,
Softly in an undertone,
Singing as if God had taught it,
"*It is better farther on!*"

Night and day it sings the same song;
Sings it while I sit alone,
Sings so that the heart may hear it—
"*It is better farther on!*"

Sits upon the grave and sings it,
Sings it when the heart would groan,
Sings it when the shadows darken
"*It is better farther on!*"

Farther on? But how much farther?
Count the milestones, one by one,
No! no counting—only trusting,
"*It is better farther on!*"

—From "Diaries and Letters" of an English Preacher."

THE Government officials have more hope than they felt last week that the conferences with the Indian Chiefs will result in good. They do not think that as soon as they return they will go on the war path, but will wait for some time to see the result of the proposed new order of things.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS

During the hot months of summer, every family should provide themselves with some good disinfective like Chloride of Lime. You will find a fresh supply just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
Chloride of Lime. Chloride of Lime.
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SOLD AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets

WANT OF VITALITY.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always indicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All of this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guaranties of longevity. *To promote these objects is the great end and purpose of* Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The ingredients of which this Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom, and their medicinal virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility or constipation, not only find immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but as its beneficial influences become consolidated, as time wears on, of an increase of constitutional elasticity and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produce the same effect upon them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a reserve of mental and physical energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. Whenever the temperature and state of the atmosphere, exercises a depressing influence over the minds and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the tonic upon which they can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.

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CHERRY SEEDER.

It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in **20** minutes.

The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.

The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.

It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.

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No. 136 Wood Street,

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Mules and Horses,

One pair very fine CARRIAGE HORSES.
Three superior FAMILY HORSES.
Three very good MULES.
Three new EASTERN BUILT BUGGIES.
Four good SECOND HAND BUGGIES.

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JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Are Agents for the sale of large and small FARMS and valuable tracts of TIMBER and MINERAL LANDS and MINERAL SPRINGS improved in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississipi. They also offer IRON FOUNDRIES, COTTON FACTORIES and FLOURING MILLS at a great bargain.

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Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.

The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction guaranteed in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

my27:x59

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between STEPHEN G. RODGERS and J. H. McGOVERN, engaged in the outfitting and repairing of Steamboats, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

STEPHEN G. RODGERS.
J. H. McGOVERN.

PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1870. je2:x92

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180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Figured Lawns,
Green Blue, Pink and Buff French Lawns,
Beautiful Striped and Figured Grenadines,
Japanese Poplins, all colors.

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SPECIALTIES.

At 6c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos—a good bargain.
At 12c., Striped Challis and Alpacas.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, for suits.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON IN

Gros Grain Black Silks,

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Latest Novelties of the Season in

Summer Shawls,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

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PARASOLS

Regardless of Cost!

Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,

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Shetland Shawls for	$2 50
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British Iron Frame Hose at	25
Lace Handkerchiefs, at	50
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at	12½
Linen Towels, at	25
Mens' Jean Drawers, at	62½
Green Kid Gloves, at	1 00
P. K. for Suits, at	25
Hoop Skirts, at	50

Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.

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MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUET RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
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LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
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Newest style of Work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

S. MORROW,

(Late of Fitzsimmons & Morrow,)

(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)

Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.

Jobbing attended to promptly.

No. 112 First Avenue,

(Near Market street.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. KREBS,

ICE DEALER,

351 River Ave., Allegheny.

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FULTON'S DINING ROOMS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, near Wood street.

OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 9th.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Friday, June 16th,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Will be Found the Latest Novelties and Best Bargains of the Season in

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

White Goods.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
Striped and Figured P. K's,
Valencia Laces, Infant's Waists,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

Of the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Ladies, Gents and Children's Hose,
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Hair Switches and Chignons,
Fancy Linen and Silk Ties,

AT

Attractive Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

PLANING MILL MEN

And Others,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for house. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaging or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the shrinking of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bug

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 16, 1870.

Money easy at 2@5 per cent.

Sterling dull at 9[illegible]@9[illegible] per cent.

Gold dull; opened at 113¼, advanced to 113⅜ and closed at 113@113⅛.

Carrying rates 3 per cent. to flat.

The clearances were $45,000,000.

Governments dull: Coupons of '81, 18⅝@18¾; 62, 113@113¼; 64, 113@113¼; '65, 113@113¼; new, 110@110¼; '67, 112@112¼; '68, 112@112¼; 10-40's, 109¾; currency sixes, 119@119¼.

The Sub-Treasury bought $2,050,000 at 110 64-100@110 97-100.

State bonds dull; new Tennessees are lower; new 93¼; old 62⅝; old Missouris 66@66, new 67; old North Carolinas 34¾, new 40@25.

The stock market was quiet and inactive at the close, when the highest prices of the day were made. Business was well distributed, but the features were New York Central, Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, and North-western.

Canton, 68; Cumberland, 36, Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 7; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 16; Adams Express, 68½; Wells Express, 16; American Express, 46; United States, 40¾; New York Central, 100¾; Scrip, 95¼; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 146; do preferred, 131; Reading, 98½; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 106½; Illinois Central, 144; Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 84¾; preferred, 91; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 67¾; do preferred, 85; Wabash, 60½; do preferred, 95; Fort Wayne, 134; Terre Haute, 34¾; do preferred, 60; C. & A., 91; do preferred, 117; O. & M., 41½; Hartford & Erie, 5½; C. C. & C., 98; Burlington & Quincy, 146; C. C. & I. C., 89.

Boston prices: Calumet, 75; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 175; Copper Falls, 1; Franklin, 3.

Sub-Treasury: Balances, $56,618,811. Currency, $11,658,859. General balance, $68,665,672.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 16, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz:

Gold	113	American	45¾
Silver	108	Western Union	84¾
1881 Bonds	118	N. Y. Central	100¼
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	98
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	P. Ft. W. & C.	97
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Ohio & Miss.	39½
Consols 1865	93	Mich. Southern	90¼
5-20 Bonds 1867	114	Cleveland & P.	109¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	113	C. R. I. & P.	122¼
10-40	107	Pacific R. R. W.	97¾
Adams Express	68½	C. & N. W. Pref.	90¼
Merchants U. Ex.	Erie		25¾

	Large.	*Small.*
London Exchange per pound	9.55	9.65
Paris 60 days per franc	5.20	5.15
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	72	73
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47⅜	40¾
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	86	87½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	118	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113
U. S. 5-20 1867	113	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	C. P. R. R.	97¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	97¾
U. S. 10-40	107	Cy. Pacifics	14

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, } THURSDAY, June 16, 1870. }

CATTLE.

The sales of cattle were again liberal this week, footing up since the date of our last report, 1,466 head, against fesomething like 1,700 the week preceding. The market although somewhat panicky in consequence of the railroad troubles, turned out fully as well, if not better, than was generally expected, and had it not been for the presence of a stiff delegation from Philadelphia, it would most undoubtedly have been lower, as the New York buyers were very timid, and they had good reason for being so. The Philadelphia market was rather better this week while, on the other hand, the New York market was duller and lower, and the Philadelphia men took the most of the cattle and that, too, at last weeks prices, while the Eastern buyers could not stand the rates, got but a small proportion of the stock. We believe that the average price this week was heavier than it was a much larger number of common cattle, and, therefore, taking the quality of the cattle into consideration, prices were, as already intimated, fully as high as last week. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime cattle sold at $5@5½; fair to good at $4@4¾; and stockers at 4¾@6.

It is stated that cattle are being shipped from Chicago to New York at about the same rate that is charged from here to New York, and unless the Pennsylvania Central makes a very material reduction, we need not look for much more stock from Chicago, as it will naturally go to the other way. Alexander, a very heavy shipper from Chicago to New York has commenced to ship on the New York Central, and while this change will be a serious loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it is of no consequence to the stock trade of Pittsburgh, as the only thing we ever did with Pittsburgh, as the only thing we ever did with the cattle here to water and feed them—making it a mere resting place, as it were, between Chicago and New York. It is reported the last named company contemplate making the necessary reduction in order to compete with the other route, but as neither there is anything in it or not we do not know.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
THURSDAY, JUNE 9.			
Hedges & T. to Berchtel	18	20,960	7 80
Haas & K. to Huntsberger	17	19,950	8 35
Klemans & A. to Kelly	40	40,660	8 00
FRIDAY, JUNE 10.			
Orr & W. to Miller	16	18,250	8 00
" " " Smith	50	58,900	8 00
Gantz to McArdle	11	12,980	8 25
H., L. & Co. to Briggs	17	17,980	8 00
Hedges & T. to McArdle	16	17,900	8 25
" " " Gilbert & Co.	20	23,000	8 00
" " " Auil	29	19,550	5 00
SATURDAY, JUNE 11.			
H., L. & Co. to Hartzell & Co.	17	18,260	7 75
" " " McCauly	18	17,500	7 50
H. & T. to Hartzell & Co.	34	40,330	8 25
MONDAY, JUNE 13.			
Orr & W. to Kelly	60	73,660	8 25
H. & B. to Birch	19	18,350	7 00
" " " Lamb	15	13,410	6 00
H. & T. to Kelly	15	15,000	6 00
" " " Rhoads	19	23,020	7 85
" " " Holtzer	9	8,580	4 25
H., L. & Co. to Kelly	35	39,440	7 75
" " " Moses	18	19,060	7 25
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.			
H. & T. to Landis	17	18,410	7 75
" " " McArdle	11	8,960	4 00
" " " Auil	14	21,980	8 00
H., L. & Co. to Klemans & A.	19	19,800	7 25
" " " Dunlap	20	26,730	6 00
" " " Yengling & H	22	18,500	6 25
" " " Conniff	4	5,800	5 00
" " " Uman	22	18,460	5 25
" " " Eisman	7	5,530	5 00
" " " Klemans & A	15	15,690	7 75
" " "	19	20,150	7 62
" " "	22	25,250	7 87
" " " Taylor	25	28,870	8 25
" " " Lamb & M.	16	20,450	8 00
H. & B. to Dudley	34	37,187	7 50
" " " P. Mains	18	19,540	7 50
D. McPherson to Hartzell	32	37,350	8 00
" " " Lamb & M.	35	42,980	7 50
A. Greenawald to	10	13,580	7 75
J. Ureuall to Gillett & Co	100	128,550	8 50
A. Casterline to T. Chler.	21	19,040	7 00
T. B. Porter to R. Birch	16	18,050	7 00
Robinson & C. to Klemen	16	19,370	8 00
" " " to Lamb & M.	17	19,750	8 00
R. O. Campbell to	35	38,540	8 40
G. W. Friend to P. Duffy	17	19,850	8 35
R. Keyes to M Ardle	15	15,350	7 00
J. Reed to J. Smith	16	18,700	8 00
H. Thompson to P. Duffy	18	21,500	8 00
J. Needy to Dudley	50	58,150	8 00
Moss to J. Smith	49	57,350	8 50
J.-W. Evans to Lamb & H	18	20,240	8 25
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.			
C. K. Ward to B. Buck	16	19,480	8 00
Robinson & C. to Frisk	17	18,250	7 40
Harey & Decker to Endriss	16	20,850	8 00
H. L. & Co. to Lamb & M	16	20,450	8 50
" " " Fritz	15	19,000	8 45
" " " Uman	36	42,670	8 00
" " " Kelly	17	20,420	7 62
" " " R. Mains	27	29,240	6 25
H. & T. to Voetter & H	64	80,440	8 50
" " " Huntsberger	35	37,660	8 00
" " " Fuller & M	20	19,160	7 10
" " " Musser	18	18,960	7 25
J. Smith to Kleman & Auil	22	17,460	6 50

SHEEP.

The market is rather quiet and devoid of anything especially new or important. The arrivals, although not unusually large, were, nevertheless, fully up to the demand, and the lower grades there was more than was wanted. Prime sheep sold readily, and at relatively better prices than the common grades, and, as was the case last week, the latter kind was very dull and could only be sold at very low prices. Quotations may be fairly given at 4 to 6c for common to prime, and there were but very few sales above 5½, though good 100 lbs averages would have brought 6c, and there was one bunch of extra sold at 6-10.

HOGS.

Market very slow with a supply fully up to the demand, and compared with last week, prices have declined ½@¾c per pound. Notwithstanding the arrivals from Chicago, as might be expected, were light, yet there was sufficient number to meet the wants of shippers. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 8¾ to 9¾, and Yorkers at 8¾ to 9.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 16, 1870. }

The breadstuffs market continues very firm and considerably excited under the influence of the advices from Chicago and New York as well as from Europe, and dealers here are very indifferent about selling, as they expect a still further advance and are apprehensive that if they reduce their stocks now they may have to replace at a greater cost. Cable telegrams report a continued scarcity in France, and it is said that some 300,000 bushels of wheat were taken in New York Wednesday, on French account. We were shown a letter to-day, from a miller at Columbus Wisconsin, which stated that there had been no rain there of any consequence since March, and that there was not likely to be more than half a crop of wheat—this same miller is asking $1.80 per barrel for choice spring flour, and it seems that there has been a general advance in both flour and wheat all through the west, and, strange as it may seem, this is one of the cheapest markets in the country. In some parts of Tennessee harvesting has been commenced, and advices from Nashville report the crops as being very good, the only drawback being too much rain.

Messrs. Hannah Dickey & Co. have received a sample of new Harley from Tennessee, and they expect samples of new wheat and flour within the next few days.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 4c; Refined, 4½c; Pearls, 9¼c; Pots, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Market is well supplied, and demand moderate for the better grades; we continue to quote at 16@18 for good to prime fresh packed and 18@20 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 1½@3½c.

BEANS—Market is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1.40 at 1.75 per bushel.

CANDLES—Prices: Fancy, 15½c; No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 13c; Common, 12½@13.

CORNMEAL—Is dull but the stock is light and prices unchanged, at $2.50 per barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2.65@3 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Factory at 14c; new Ohio Goshen at 15c, and Hamburg is quoted dull at 13c.

COAL—Market is dull but unchanged—standard brands 21 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 6@6½, for fair to choice, and Peaches at 7½ for quarters and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted cherries, 25@26.

EGGS—The demand is less active, and the market week though unchanged; we continue to give 15 cts as the leading quotation.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged, at 80@85 cts to the trade.

FLOUR—Market strong and prices are still tending upward, and as already intimated, dealers are indifferent about selling. Good brands of family and low grades are in demand, sold at 6@6¼. Fancy flour, $7@8. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is in steady demand, and all that offers is taken readily by the mills at $1.45@1.50 for fair to prime red. Oats firm and tending upward; we quote in car load lots to go east, free on board, at 55, now held at 54; sales in first hands at 49@50, buyers furnishing bags, and we hear of small lots changing hands at 52@53c; the feeling is firmer, and there is but little offering; small sales of ear at 80@85. Rye, is nearer and in better inquiry; sales reported at 95@95, that is for round lots.

HAY—Market dull and unchanged; $16@15 for common to prime timothy.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.25@1.28, and No. 2 at 80@85.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

POTATOES—Sales of Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 70 to 75 cts per bushel. Sales of new common at 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Market firmer and prices advancing. Shoulders, 14@14¾ for plain, and 16 for sugar cured. Hams, 18@19½; Sides, 16¾; Short Ribbed, 15; Clear, 17¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 22; Breakfast Bacon, 18¾. Plain and sugar cured Bacon Shoulders, 17 in tcs and 18 in bbls and kegs. Mess Pork, $21.

PEANUTS—Bull, Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—We quote at 6½@7; No. 3, 6¾; No. 1, 6¾. Oat Meal—A A is per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5.50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand, at $2.75. No demand for Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 16, 1870. }

The oil market continues very dull, and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. From the feeling in crude this afternoon, it would seem that the general impression is that the bottom has been touched, as there were offers to buy early in the day which there were offers to sell yesterday. However, the market unsettled and very unsatisfactory, and the trade continues in that peculiar condition, that there is little or no chance to do business, that is legitimate business, and there is no disposition to speculate. Two or three months ago it was thought if oil got to ten cents a gallon that it would stimulate speculation, but for some reason or other speculators are not inclined to take hold, and there never has been a time, perhaps, in the history of the trade when the oil business has been restricted to so strictly a legitimate basis as during this year. Consequently more and more differences, as was too frequently the case last year, are being demonstrated by the fact that while the sales do not begin to compare with last year, our receipts are largely in excess of the same time last year.

CRUDE.

Sales in lots of 3,500 bbls seller June at 11½. This afternoon, 11½ was bid and there were no sellers at less—at least it was so reported. In July quoted at 11½; August or September same option, 12; seller all year, 11½; and buyer all year at 11@11½.

REFINED.

No quotable change compared with yesterday. Spot quotgd at 25¾, and 27 for June, July or August; and 27¼ for September. Sale of 1,000 bbls each, August and September, in New York, at 21, gold, considered equivalent to 27½, in currency.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

F. A. Baxter 160, on account T. King; Lockhart, Frew & Co. 50, on account O. S. Goldrick; Tarentum O. W. 86, on account P. Hutchinson; Fisher Bros. 120, on account L. Wyoming Perfection O. Co. 80, on account R. S. Duncan; Waring, King & Co. 160, on account T. Hacket; J. Wilkins 160, on account A. S. Palmer; Nat. Refg. Co. 80, on account J. F. Harbour; E. L. Goodwin 80, on account same; Lyon & Kirkpatrick 480, on account E. H. Rutter; H. W. Co. 80, on account O. S. Goldrick; Tarentum O. W. 86, on account P. Hutchinson; Fisher Bros. 120, on account L. Wyoming Perfection O. Co. 80, on account R. S. Duncan; Waring, King & Co. 160, on account T. Hacket; J. Wilkins 160, on account A. S. Palmer; Nat. Refg. Co. 80, on account J. F. Harbour; E. L. Goodwin 80, on account same; Lyon & Kirkpatrick 480, on account E. H. Rutter; H. W. Co. 80, on account O. S. Goldrick; T. Chess; F. A. Bates 80, on account W. Brought; Exc. O. W. 80, on account T. Chess; Lockhart, Frew & Co. 80, on account Dr. Hall; Iron & Co. 240, on account Com. Works; J. Wilkins 80, on account Phil. & B. Pet. Co; Excelsior O. W. 80, on account W. C. Collins; A. R. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Lockhart, F. & Co. 572, on account same.

Total ..... 3,992 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bro., 126 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Keystone Oil Co., 306 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining Co., 312 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 468 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 314 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler, 262 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 95 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 151 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

H. W. Morgan 300 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 319 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,282 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, R. & Co. 120 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson 2 bbls refined to W. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia.

Total ..... 122 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 16. Cotton heavy and lower; sales of 300 bales at 31¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 14,831 bbls, 10 to 20c higher and in good inquiry, chiefly for export; sales of 19,000 bbls at $5.50@5.75 for superfine State and western; $6@6.60 for common to good extra State and western; $6.75@6.85 for good to choice do; $6.10@7 for white wheat western extra; $6@7.40 for extra Ohio; $6.25@9.75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour unchanged; sales of 300 bbls at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal steady at $5.60; Brandywine $5.75. Whiskey steady; sales of 250 bbls at $1.06@1.08, free. Wheat—receipts 233,916 bush, 2@3c better and in good export demand, chiefly for France; sales of 240,000 bush at $1.25 for rejected, $1.25 @1.27 for No. 3 spring; $1.29@1.36 for red winter and No 2 Chicago; $1.38@1.40 for No 2 Milwaukee, closing at $1.39¾ free; winter, $1.44@ 1.45 for No 1 spring; $1.40@1.42 for winter red western; $1.75 for white Tennessee. Rye steady; sales of 750 bush Canada at 96c in bond. Barley malt dull; sales 4,000 bush at $1.15 for State; $1.25 for Canada West. Corn—receipts of 47,000 bush and a shade firmer; sales 17,000 bu at 95@$1.06 for new mixed western; $1.06@1.08 for old do. Oats—receipts, 15,700 bush; heavy and declining, with sales of 54,000 bush at 66@65c for western, 70@72c for Pennsylvania. Hay steady at 75 for shipping, and $90@110 for retail lots. Hops quiet and very firm. Coffee firm. Sugar active, with sales of 2,000 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾c, Porto Rico 9⅝@9¾c; also 800 boxes Havana at 9⅝@10c. Molasses dull and firm at 34@38c. Petroleum steady at 14¾c for crude, and 27½@27¾c for refined. Pork quiet, with sales of 3,000 bbls at $20.62½ @20.75 for mess, $22.50@23.50 for prime, and $20 for prime mess; also 250 bbls mess, seller August, at $20.87. Beef steady, with sales of 160 bbls at $10.25@15 for plain mess, and $16@18.50 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $26@28 for prime mess, $30@31 for India mess. Middles quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady, with sales of 90 packages at 12@12¾c for shoulders, 16@18c for hams. Lard steady, with sales of 180 tierces at 15@15¾c for steam, 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces prime steam, seller June, July and August, at 15¾@16¼c. Butter steady and quiet at 21@ 25c. Cheese quiet at 7@14c. Spirits turpentine quiet at 38@38½c. Freights to Liverpool firm, wheat 5½d per steam.

Latest—Flour closed quiet and very firm. Wheat quiet and steady at $1.39 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1.45 for spring. Corn quiet and steady; sales No. 1 mixed at 95c; No. 2 do 95c. Oats inactive; No. 1 State held at 66c, 58c being bid. Rye quiet; No. 1 held at 95c, 2 do. 88@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and declining; sales crude at 25¾@ 26c per bbl; refined nominally at 28c per gal.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—Bagging firm and demand good at 20@30 for two pound hemp and 18@ 18½. Cotton in a better tone; sales middlings at 30c. Flour unchanged. Grain quiet; white $1.15@1.25; corn $1.12; oats 68c; rye $1. Provisions very quiet. Pork $20.50. Bacon 13½, 14@15 and 15½. Lard 17c. Bulk Meats 12½, 13@ 13½c. Whiskey $1.03@1.04. Tobacco active; sales yesterday of 379 and to-day 45; hhds at 5@6¾c for trash to good leaf logs, and 8@11c for low leaf to medium wrappers.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Flour very active; extra family $5.75@6; wheat active; supply light; demand limited; No. 1 red $1.36@1.40; do white $1.50@1.60 for western. Corn dull; mixed western $1. Oats steady. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork $20.75@21. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey more active, $1.06@1.08.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour active and advanced 25@50c for family superfine at $5.25@ 5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; family $6.50@7.25. Wheat very firm; western $1.25@1.42. Corn firmer; white 95@$1.02; yellow $1.00@1.02. Oats firm at 65@70. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey dull, but held firm at $1.01@1.06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Cotton nominal with no sales reported; receipts 259 bales; exports 281. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.50. Corn quiet at $1@1.10; Oats nominal at 60@65c. Hay quiet at $20@21. Bran dull at $1.00@1.05. Mess Pork quiet at $20.50@21. Bacon shoulders 13c; sides 16@16½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 16.—6 cars ore, Shoenberger; Rice & Co., 3 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 20 do, Graham & Co; 2 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 3 do do, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Dunlap & Co; 167 oil bbls, 5 do pig metal; Union Iron Mills, 4 do do, Rees, G & Dull; 8,000 ft lumber, R A Clark; 5,000 do do, Tarentum W & L, 12,000 do do; 167 oil bbls, 5 Shoen; 8,000 do do, S & W H Mertin; 8,000 do do, B Schmidt & Co; 100 bbls lime, Cambell, Jones & Co; 100 do do, McKee, Bigham & Co; 6 cases tobacco, J M Sichel & Co; 5 bbls p ash, 1 Digbey Co; 5 hf bbls fish, L J Marlow; 12,502 ft lumber, Jas Rea; 1 bdl eggs, 11 do do, Wm Rea; 1 bdl eggs, J Rea Jr; 2 bgs clover, H Riddle; 30 hdrs cheese, J Wilson & Son; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 119 oil bbls, G Wormcastle; 167 oil bbls, H Kerr; 25 do do, C A Wormcastle; 40 bbls oil, Wiley, Wilson & Co; 20 hdrs cheese, J Wilson & Son; 1,566 ft lumber, H S Wilson; 1 bdl eggs, Woodworth & D; 1 do do, P Duff & Son; 25 bbls vinegar, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 do dried peaches, S Stewart & Co; 20 pkgs bacon, J M Cooper; 16 hf do do, J Mills & Son; 10 box candles, Voigt, M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 16.—4 cars stone, Bulman & C; 200 sks flour, 50 bbls do, Schomaker & L; 30 bbls flour, 100 bags feed, Rhoads & Co; 50 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 26 harvesters, J F Beckham; 40 bbls flour, W C Hershy; 10 do do, 5 s Marvin; 14 bbls eggs, W H Duff & Co; 50 bbls Cooper; 16 hf do do, J Mills & Son; 10 box candles, Voigt, M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 16.—Bdls hides, Dos Wallace; 25 tcs hams, J H Parker; 10 cases wine, H Black; 4 cars flour, Vara & Bro; 1 do do, Smith & Connor; 2 cads tobacco, H Dallenger; 2 bbls alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 16 cads tobacco, J H Lippencott; 70 bbls flour, Wm Rea & Son; 50 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 26 bbls potatoes, 10 cads tobacco, J Fullerton; 10 do, W M Cooper; 10 bbls barytics, 25 tcs hams, 5 do bacon, W B Mason; 3 bbls beef, 20 cads tobacco, J Seubert; 5 tcs hams, 1 do, Voight M; 5 do do, H H Myers & Co; 10 sks wheat, H T Bendsley; 2 cars sks oats, J F Harder; 1 car staves, J Hornish.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 16.—3 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 15 hides, A Holstein; 3 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car rye, J Rhodes & Co; 3 cars lumber, J Nanz; 4 bdls hides, Lappe & Weis; 2 cars hay, J Bolinger; 1 car lumber, Barnes & Burgess; 3 cases tobacco, H Hauck; 90 sks bran, W C Brown.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, June 16.—3 rolls leather, Junker & Deitrich; 1 bbl tallow, A Wilson; 111 sks wheat, 20 do oats, Smith & Co; 1 bbl beef, 1 do feed, Gwynne & Stoneman; 73 sks oats, McBane & Auler; 1 bx cheese, L J Blanchard.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 16.—20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 100 sks oats, Reid & Birchfield; 25 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 131 do do oats, W H Hagan & Co; 131 do do, W C Nantker & Son; 3 bbls whiskey, R S Wilson; 100 sks oats, 50 do corn, W Veich & Co; 140 hogs, Montgomery & Clayton; 9 do do, S Magee; 153 sks oats, 31 do corn, 27 do wheat, Henry & Hoffman; 61 do do, do wheat, McCracken, G & Co; 9 pkgs, 2 bbls do whisky, A S Carlisle; 85 bxs w glass, R C Schnerl.

GENEVA PER BELLE, June 16—123 bbls whiskey, 1 cask ware, 11 sks oats, 2 mowing machine, 10 bales hay, Wm McElroy & Co; 28 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co, 50 do do, Shinkle & Co; 1 do do, H Hagan & Co; 131 do do, W C Nantker & Son; 3 bbls whiskey, R S Wilson; 100 sks oats, 50 do corn, W Veich & Co; 140 hogs, Montgomery & Clayton; 9 do do, S Magee; 153 sks oats, 31 do corn, 27 do wheat, Henry & Hoffman; 61 do do, do wheat, McCracken, G & Co; 9 pkgs, 2 bbls do whisky, A S Carlisle; 85 bxs w glass, R C Schnerl.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 6 feet 3 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers of rain.

The Granite State, from Portsmouth, arrived last evening with a good trip. She departs as usual to-day at 4 P. M., and on the present stage of water she will go down like a streak. She receips passengers and freight through to Cincinnati Capt. W. H. Kerr who is no stranger, is in command, and the clerk, Mr. Johnston is a very courteous officer.

The Belle, from Geneva, with an excellent trip, arrived and departed.

The Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, with Thos. Mellon in the office, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Juniata, from Cincinnati, is due to night, and will return to-morrow. She is now the only packet boat in the trade, and is admirably well adapted for it in every respect. Capt. Brennan will no doubt, as he deserves, get a good trip.

—W. R. Reed formerly watchman on the steamer Rapidan, recently sunk in the Tennessee river near Aurora, Kentucky, was taken to Paducah on Wednesday on the steamer Sam Orr, having robbed the safe of the Rapidan of about $6,000. Reed had been in charge of the wreck from the sinking of the boat, and about a week since he went to Paducah and got on a spree, spending money lavishly and boasted of the amount he had, which excited suspicion and eventually caused his arrest.

—Latest advices from Ouachita River by the steamer Wade Hampton and May flower, are that Ouachita had risen sufficient to allow them to reach Camden. The officers of those packets report the rise but temporary, that it may hold out long enough to allow the Gov Allen, which left New Orleans last Wednesday, to reach Camden, but further is still failing, and in less than a month hence large class packets will have to give way to those of a smaller class.

—The Camelia, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, left Cincinnati on Tuesday. Pilots, James Shouse and Barney Given. She has some two dozen Gipsies with their wagons, horses, dogs, etc. etc., en route from Paducah to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

—A carpenter, named James Baxton, who was employed on the Metill, has been missing, at Louis, some two weeks, and his friends suspect foul play, as he had considerable money on his person.

—The channel pier of the bridge in course of construction across the Missouri at Leavenworth, fell on Monday, sinking a barge and killing three men.

—The snag boat Bellissey is off the ways at Mound City, fully repaired. The J. J. Albert was put on the ways on Wednesday last.

Captain B. W. Rock has chartered the Bettie Gilbert for the Kanawha trade, and will run her between Charleston and Cincinnati.

—A Mound City paper says the R. E. Lee will lay up at that place for repairs in two or three weeks.

—The Ironsides left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Tuesday with four or five barges.

—The Juniata did not leave Cincinnati until Wednesday.

TAX NOTICES.

MERCHANTS

Doing business in the Boroughs and Townships of this county, and all Real Estate, Merchandize, Exchange, Stock, Bill, Cattle, Metal and Oil

BROKERS,

Brewers, Billiard Hall, Bagatelle Keepers and

Commission Merchants,

Doing business anywhere within the limits of this county, are hereby notified that their STATE MERCANTILE LICENSE for 1870 must be paid at my office before the 1st day of July, to avoid suit before an Alderman.

Duplicate are now open for payment of State and County

TAXES,

With a reduction of five per cent. for prompt payment.

J. F. DENNISTON,

Treasurer of Allegheny County.

jel6:25:d&T

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23 Collecting District of Penna., 67 Wood street, ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Sales and Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred to the tax payer.

E. BURLINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

my20:x21 COLLECTOR.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 7th, 1870.

Allegheny Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's office the Duplicates of City, Sewer and Water Taxes, and of Sidewalking, Sewer and Public Park Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1870, and that said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 22d, 1850, and March 14th, 1863, subject to the following regulations and allowances:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Three per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.

Two per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, interest will be made.

If after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an additional five per cent. shall be added to and payable on the same.

After the First of November,

Warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of November, without further notice.

The State Mercantile Licenses assessed on persons or firms within the limits of Allegheny, are to be paid at this office forthwith.

D. MACFERRON,

jel3:y15 CITY TREASURER.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22d District, Pennsylvania, No. 109 Fourth avenue, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, June 10, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

No business of special interest was transacted in the Common Pleas Court yesterday.

Hand Crushed—Richard Mason, a workman at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill, in Birmingham, while working at some machinery, had his hand caught and terribly crushed yesterday. Amputation will be necessary.

David Logan, who was charged with the larceny of five loads of coal on last week, before Alderman McMaster's was discharged by the prosecutor paying the cost, thereby clearing Mr. Logan from the aforesaid charge.

Miss Ernest's second grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given without fail at Liberty Hall, East Liberty on Friday evening, June 17th. Reserved seats, 50 cents; can be secured at McClarran's drug store, East Liberty.

Our types of yesterday made us speak of Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s Locomotive Works as visited by the Southern railroad party. We should have said Smith & Porter's Locomotive Works, and Dilworth, Porter's Railroad Chair and Spike Mill.

New Store.—A very extensive new wholesale liquor house has just been opened at Nos. 17 and 18 Water street, by Messrs. M. Munhall and John O'Doherty, under the firm name of M. Munhall and Co. The house is thoroughly stocked, and the firm, with such facilities, promises to transact a large business.

Strawberries.—Strawberries and other delicious edibles in abundance at the Smithfield street M. E. Church this evening. Admission free, and no "boring" about investing in the delicacies against the visitor's wishes. The evening can be devoted to no more pleasant purpose than by attending this entertainment.

Closing.—The ladies of the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church will close their strawberry festival to-night. If those who have not visited the church during the festival could feel as they do who *have* been there, the church would certainly be crowded to-night. Trains from the city will accommodate visitors, free of charge. Endeavor to be there.

Weddings.—The month of roses seems to also deserve the title of month of marriages if we are to judge by the numerous weddings which have taken place during the month. There were no less than thirteen brides on the evening train of the Pennsylvania railroad, and three on the next, all of whom were married yesterday. The ministers must be reaping a rich harvest of fees.

Let none of our readers fail to remember that the annual musical contest of the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will be held this evening in the College Chapel. These occasions generally draw together brilliant and refined audiences, and we can confidently recommend all our readers who would spend an evening delightfully to attend. Tickets may be obtained at the book stores and at Mellor & Hoene's music rooms on Fifth avenue, or at the door.

The Last Chance—The strawberry festival under the auspices of the ladies of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, opened brilliantly last evening—exceeding the most sanguine expectations. The church was thronged with some of the best citizens, and ladies and gentlemen and joyous children that has ever been gathered at any similar entertainment hereabouts. The attendance, from the rapidity which they disapeared, must have been satisfactory. The fair closes to-night. Don't miss the opportunity to enjoy one evening of rare pleasure.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of Council to an ordinance passed a long time ago for the construction of a board walk in the Thirty-first settled portion of the Twentieth ward, from Allen avenue, to Saw Liberty, along Ellsworth avenue. There appears to be no movement on the part of those whose duty it is to have the work done. It is certainly an outrage on the citizens living along this avenue. Every rain compels those whose business calls them to East Liberty to either wade in mud or take the fearful risk of walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a well known fact that a great number of ladies and children have to travel over this road to the store or to school, hence the great necessity of a board walk, and that as soon as possible. I hope you will call the attention of the parties concerned to this matter, as thus you will do but an act of justice to a great many citizens.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Verdict.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Welsh and Albert Long, indicted for the murder of Jacob Amhos, a full report of the trial of which we previously published, agreed upon a verdict yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock. They found a verdict of voluntary manslaughter as to Patrick Welsh and recommended him to the mercy of the Court, and a verdict of not guilty as to Albert Long. The latter was discharged by proclamation, and Welsh was remanded to jail.

Sharpsburg.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Our new street improvement, like "Topsy," has not "growed," but flows smoothly," and has come to a sudden halt, as an injunction has been served upon our progressive Council, restraining them from further street improvement until certain lines are settled. The Council proposed a compromise, but the aggrieved party prefers a legal adjustment, and hence the case appears to the end to the testimony.

The ladies of the first Methodist Church are now holding a strawberry festival, in our new bank building, which is to continue through the week. A fine gold watch, a gold headed cane and other articles are being voted for, which produces some interest and excitement.

Personals.

W. H. PETO, Esq., son of Sir Morton Peto, of England, is in Pittsburg, and is at the Monongahela House. He is making an extended tour of observation through the country. We are glad to bid him welcome, and trust his stay here may be pleasant and enjoyable.

HON. MILES HUMPHREYS declines, in a card elsewhere published, to become a candidate for the legislature.

WILLIS DALZELL, Esq., left the city yesterday for a pleasure tour East.

R. W. DERRICK, Esq., of Crawford county, Auditor of National Banks of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

HON. R. W. MACKEY is expected home today.

Butler County Primary Election.

The following is the aggregate vote cast at the primary election in Butler county, for the various candidates, on Saturday, June 11th:

	CONGRESS.	
M'Junkin	1,877	Phelps 9
	ASSEMBLY.	
Flegger	1,150	Iseman 744
Dunlap	866	Matheson 99
Wier	955	
	ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
McCoy	1,887	Bell 586
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
Dodds	745	Barton 541
Allison	538	McQuistion 140
Crocker	1,016	
	COUNTY AUDITOR.	
Wise	1,688	Kelly 990
Elliott	458	

Notice to the Surviving Soldiers of 1812 and 1813.

Some twenty or twenty-five of the soldiers of 1812 and 1813 of Kentucky and Ohio have agreed at once, without preliminary arrangement, to visit the battle grounds of our youth at Fort Meigs, and Col. Dudley's battle ground, near the Rapids of the Mammee river, those of Kentucky and Ohio, mostly, will pass Cincinnati on the morning of the 23d of June, and their way to Maumee City, O., and would be happy to meet all or any living of the Pittsburgh Blues and Pietersburg Volunteers of 1812 and 1813 who could join us during the siege of Fort Meigs and the hardships of that campaign, should this scroll meet the eye of any and there choose to meet with us, they should start from Pittsburgh on the early morning train of the 23d of June, 1870. I truly hope to see some of those old comrades and with them take a stroll once more on the old battle ground.

Very respectfully, WM. B. DAVIS.

Soldier of 1812 and 1813, in my 79th year.
McArthur, Ohio, June 14th, 1870. dkw

Pennsylvania Patentees.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending June 14, 1870:

Die for forging vise boxes: Christian Konold, Pittsburgh.

Steam boiler blow-off pipe: John C. McLaughlin, Pittsburgh.

Machine for making barrow teeth: James Morgan, Pittsburgh.

Mold for glass lamps; Daniel C. Ripley, Birmingham.

Metallurgic furnace for iron and steel; John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

Process for purifying and reducing magnetic ores of iron; Same party; antedated June 3d, 1870.

Conveying liquids: Thomas Donnelly, Pittsburgh; James H. Anchors and Allen Anchors, Beaver Creek Station.

Window; Erastus W. Giddings, Johnstown.

Coal car; Thos. McCory, Fayette City.

Straw Cutter; Nelson O'Neil, Purchase Line.

Brick machine; Seth Rigby, 3d, New Castle.

Fashionable Double Wedding

Fashionable circles were all ablaze with excitement last night on the occasion of a grand wedding which took place in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue. There were possibly one thousand invitations out, and judging from the attendance, but few notes of regret could have been sent in. At the appointed hour, eight o'clock, carriage after carriage rolled up the avenue and deposited the richly attired guests at the church. During the interval elapsing between the arrival of the guests and that of the bridal party, the audience was agreeably entertained with a very fine organ concert, Prof. Rohback presiding and manipulating the keys with force, power, beauty and brilliancy. After the commodious church was crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience conspicuous for dress, culture and refinement, the bridal party arrived and marched up the marble aisle, the organ sending forth a merry wedding march as a greeting. The couple were attended by two bridesmaids and bridesmen. The bride and lady attendants were dressed in white, and carried bouquets of rare flowers. There was nothing elaborate or extravagant in any of the costumes of the ladies, but all looked charmingly neat and elegant. The interesting ceremony of uniting the happy young people together was performed by Rev. Dr. Noble. When they were joined and solemnly declared man and wife, a pleasant little episode, not in the "card invite" occurred, for to the astonishment of most of the guests, one of the bridesmaids led his bridesmaid to the desk, and they, too, were married, making the occasion a right royal double wedding.

The groom in the first wedding was Mr. H. B. Haseltine, a well-known Fifth avenue merchant, and the bride Miss Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of Hon. H. W. Williams, of the Supreme Bench. In the surprise wedding Mr. Edward Maxwell, who is widely known and esteemed, was the groom who secures a friend for life, and Miss Mary, daughter of the late Porter R. Friend, was the blushing bride. The happy couples left on the eastward bound trains for an extended bridal tour.

THE LAUGHRAN MURDER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Collier—Trial of Nicholas Hoffman for Murder—Second Day's Proceedings.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Hoffman indicted for the murder of Thomas Laughran was resumed and the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. J. A. Duncan, sworn—I reside at 50 Penn street; am a physician; was called to see Thomas Laughran the morning of the 5th of October; he was at the residence of Hugh Hanlon, Penn street; I was called before a Justice in the morning I think—can't say exactly; Laughran was in the rear part of the house on the 1st story; I found him lying on his back, breathing with difficulty; and there was considerable blood about his body; I found on examination that he was cut on the right side near the breast bone, from which he was bleeding and exhaling air from the lung. The external wound was larger than the internal; I closed the wound and had him conveyed to his boarding house; I so directed, by so doing his breathing was less oppressive and there was less hemorrhage; I did not see him again until he had been removed to his boarding house; saw him before 9 o'clock same day; examined the case, the wound and made a slight examination of the body; I don't remember that there was any significance attached to any other wounds; I urged to see that he was scratched somewhat; made no further examination when I called the second time, but resided upon his person. The wound on the breast over the lung seemed to be a clean cut parallel with the ribs, about one inch in length; I did not probe it; I did not insert my finger. The external wound was an inch in length; it was an incised wound; a knife would produce a wound of that kind. We have no right to probe a wound of this character, because we might create damage by probing. After an examination of the wound and man, my opinion is that the wound was of that it was one of the ordinary cases of a chest wound; there was always a look at wounds of that character as dangerous, when the lung is injured. I visited Laughran frequently after that time; I called a number of times that same day; I called after the first day; for three or four days he was quite low; very bad; his symptoms altered somewhat after that day; we were of opinion, Dr. Donnelly, the consulting physician, and myself, that he was out of danger; don't remember the date of the consultation. I visited him up until the 15th of October. I cannot tell how long after the consultation I visited him; but during the morning of the 10th was the last time I visited him; I did not examine him that morning; do not know his condition; I desire to make a correction; I meant to say that I visited the man ten days; it was on the morning of the 17th that I visited him last; do not know when he died; visited him several times after the consultation with Dr. Donnelly; after receiving an injury in the chest death is sometimes caused by hemorrhage or internal bleeding did not follow as the result of the injury; there was no hemorrhage in this case; I closed the wound; I examined the man carefully after I left the house; the wound several times; I cannot state whether there was internal bleeding or not, as the blood passed from the mouth of the lung; I am positively state there was not an internal hemorrhage; if we have not hemorrhage after the third day our prognostications are favorable and we have hopes that death will not follow from hemorrhage; then we direct our attention to the inflammation; there was inflammation in this case to his advantage; the treatment was then antiphlogistic; our object was to exert an extensive inflammation of the lung; sometimes an inflammation will extend all over the lung, and the more extensive an inflammation on the lung the more danger; if he continued well, improving, as we thought, the consulting physician, Dr. Donnelly, withdrew from the case, thinking the patient was out of danger; I think that the wound was more favorable and he would not call until sent for by myself or some one else; on the 9th day after the consultation the patient was sitting up and talked with me jovially; recovery, of course, had not permanently set in, but he was convalescing; he died though he felt comfortable when sitting; on the morning of the 17th I saw him last, but did not remain long; at the moment that was the 16th day after receiving the wound; I did not examine him; he was in bed; I cannot state the cause of his death.

Cross-examined—I do not recollect the day Dr. Donnelly first called to see the patient; do not know how many times I visited Laughran before Dr. Donnelly called; I do not exactly know the time Dr. Donnelly and myself came to the conclusion that the patient was out of danger; it was about half past six o'clock when the consultation took place outside, after we had visited the patient together; I told Laughran that he was improving; on the 9th day after the injury he was sitting up and talking jovially; Dr. Donnelly had retired from the case before that; when he was sitting up talking jovially he said "Doctor, I am all right, I would be all right if I had a ——;" I jovially remarked to him that he made me blush; my treatment up to the 9th day I left was tonic; of course after inflammation exists for some time the powers of life must decrease, and we would endeavor with the aid of nourishment to stimulate or strengthen the patient, to prolong life and to prevent clot, as it deliberates the blood; I put nothing on the wound externally; I presumed the wound was healing it was placing adhesive plaster over it. I also placed over it a *bella donna* plaster; I don't know how long those strips of adhesive plaster remained, about a day or two I think, cannot state positively. I did not remove them; Dr. Donnelly removed them; it was done on his first or second visit; I cannot state; I think that's all was; I did not see Dr. Donnelly on his first visit; they told me he had been there; I was not there when Laughran died; I was asked to visit him on the 17th, because I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician; my feelings were wounded by the course he had adopted in my absence. I left the case; Dr. Donnelly came he did not agree with me in my treatment of the case. He wanted to adopt a different mode of treatment from that which I was pursuing; he did adopt it subsequently. I continued my treatment up until the time I quit the case; he did not interfere with my treatment or change it, but added to it a preparation which operates on the skin. My treatment was not changed to my knowledge on the 17th; I did not examine the patient on my last visit; I did not examine the patient because I felt hurt at the conduct of the consulting physician from something that had been said to me. The patient was in delirium only at certain times for two or three days, or longer perhaps, on the days of delirium when he sat up and talked with me, I said the inflammation was to the advantage of the patient because it solidified the lung at the part wounded and prevented hemorrhage.

Re-direct—Have been practicing about five years. Graduated at Belleview College. Have treated cases of this character prior to this one. It was in the forenoon I had the conversation with Laughran, when he talked jovially with me. I always called in the morning, and sometimes two or three times during the day and at night when they would call me. I think I would call between 9 and 10 at night. It was on the 16th that he sat up and talked to me. It was on the 17th that I was there last. I remained but a moment.

Dr. John A. McGirr, sworn.—Am a practicing physician and surgeon. Have been practicing thirty years. Said Thomas Laughran the night before his death. Saw him on Thirteenth street at the house he had been lying at. He was in a dying condition when I saw him. That is the only time I saw him, except at the *post mortem* examination. Dr. Donnelly was present. I went to see the patient at his request. Made an examination of the wounds. Discovered a wound between the third and fourth ribs on the right side, about an inch and a half centers in length through the skin and fatty tissue, and extending down to the muscles that attach the ribs to the cartilage. The wound was from half to three-quarters of an inch in depth. Did not examine any farther about him from external wounds. Merely examined the external condition of the chest with reference to effusion, and found the chest filled full of fluid, examined and labored breathing and the perspiration pouring off him so that his hours were very few. The Doctor and I concluded that he would not live twelve hours. The patient was conscious. I did not converse with the patient. The next morning Dr. Donnelly made a *post mortem* examination. I was present, and we arrived at our ideas of what the cause of death was. The first thing we did was to examine whether there was any communication between the external wound and the cavity of the chest; I refer to the wound on the breast; we found that we could pass a probe in a short distance at the angle nearer the breast-bone for a short distance but could not pass it into the chest. The wound through the muscles that joined the ribs was plugged up by a deposit of lymph, of fresh formation; the coating of the chest was then opened and the immense effusion poured out through the cut made by the doctor in the examination; this effusion was all removed, and it run out so rapidly that we could not sponge it up, but we collected about two thirds of an ordinary wooden pail full; I took the sponge and cleared out the cavity of the chest and found the lower portion of this fluid contained considerable pussy matter; I then examined the condition of the right lung and found it collapsed or condensed and occupying a small space in the upper portion of the chest not larger than my two fists; we found the *pleura* adhering together, where they had been wounded, sticking to the wall of the chest where the wound penetrated and stuck to the lung also where it had been wounded; we then removed the lung with the portions of adhering *pleura*, and examined it for a wound; we stopped with the external wound; we found the lung had been wounded on separating this attached *pleura* from it this wound was closed up by lymph as the wound between the ribs had been; I separated these bands of lymph and found that an artery, a vein and a bronchial tube had been severed by the cut; the cut must have been one and a half inches deep in the lung; it was deep enough to divide these important parts of the lung; the wound was three-quarters of an inch in length; that of course gave us data to form our opinions as to the cause of death; we found cause of death elsewhere; we also examined the heart next, and found it sound; examined the other side of the chest and found the lung somewhat congested from the pressure of the fluid on its right side against it, interfering with respiration and circulation; the lung was in the main sound; our conclusion from the examination was that the man had died from this wound which had penetrated the lung and the effect was that of penetration; it was a continuous wound through from the breast into the lung which is penetrated, as I have described; we examined as to the other wounds, one on the forehead and one on the back; I don't recollect much about the clothing, do not think they were serious wounds; am very certain they were not; the wound in the lung caused the death of the man; the examination was made in the room where the man died; I left about 9 o'clock the following day; he was a man of fine physical development.

Cross-examination—Laughlin was, I suppose, about five feet eight or ten inches; he was a very muscular man, with a very large, well-developed chest; he would weigh one hundred and eighty pounds, probably near two hundred pounds. A wound such as I have described would not be necessarily fatal, from my experience; I could estimate very nearly the length of time inflamation had been going on, and it must have been from a week to ten days; a wound that had as much effusion as that one would necessarily be fatal. That amount of effusion would not necessarily follow in all cases. It often follows that wounds of that character are followed by inflamation and symptoms of effusion and then the inflamation and effusion abate. The original effusions of blood from the wound into the cavity of the chest was there as a constant source of irritation, keeping up that inflamation of the *pleura*, constantly liable to break out again until that effusion was absorbed; the man would not be safe at any time, as long as the effusion or a portion of it was there; I do not think the inflamation resulted from the handling of the wound, but from the presence of effused blood in the lower cavity of the *pleura*.

Dr. W. H. Daly sworn—I saw deceased; do not recollect the date; it was about four hours after he died; Drs. Donnelly, McGirr and Jamison, were present; this was at the *post mortem* examination; I was present and took some notes of the examination; there were two wounds on the body; one at the base of the neck; this wound was healed; another wound on the right breast about four inches below the collar bone at its point of entrance it was about two inches in length, extending in a direction back wards and upwards into the cavity of the chest. This wound was not healed at its point of entrance, but was plugged up at a point about an inch in depth with plastic lymph; an incision was made from the base of the neck to the navel, another one carried across the abdomen at this point, from side to side and the cavity of the right chest opened which was found filled to distention with a fluid mixed with the coloring matter of the blood; the lung occupying a position in the upper and inner cavity of the chest; it was condensed collapsed and occupied about one-eighth of the entire cavity; there were very large bands of plastic lymph holding it in that part of the cavity and layers of the same covering the inner surface of the wall of the chest; the lung was removed and a partially invisible wound found in the towards portion of the upper lobe of the lung; responded to the direction and dimensions of the external wound described.

At this point the Court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at half past one o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench.

Dr. Daley who was on the stand when Court took a recess, was re-called, and the examination in chief was continued.

The wound was about a quarter of an inch in depth in the lung, and a little less than that in length; the entire depth of the wound from the surface I judge was from two and a quarter to two and a half inches; the knife would have had divided the intercostal muscles across their fibre; this would cause a somewhat gaping wound; I judge the knife must have a superficie air from the weight of its own pressure, which would cause collapse of the lung; the effused fluids gave no evidence of any very remote disease; I have seen cases of wounds of that kind, inasmuch as there was very little of that kind of decomposition that results in the formation of pus; another reason why I say that is present in the lower strata of the volume of fluid, evidently in its forming stage. The man was apparently about twenty-two years of age and was of a very stout and muscular frame; his features bore a pinched expression, indicative of having suffered excruciating pain; I cut one of the important arteries in the locality of the wound; the external and internal mammary and the intercostal arteries; I think that I am rather inclined to the belief that none of these arteries were severed; in my opinion death was caused by uterine or inflammation of the lining membrane of the lung with its consequent continued effusion; this was the immediate cause of death; the remote cause of the trouble was the wound made by the knife.

Cross-examined—This inflammation might have been caused by cold taken, or from the wound. I could not say certainly, but *necessarily* that the inflammation resulted from the wound. It is possible that if acute inflammation had gone on for days that the wound was inflicted until the death of the patient that the effusion might have been the same as we found it. Am not positive about the matter formed would have more complete *pus*. There would be no danger from the severing of the external mammary artery, and the intercostal artery would not be severed. I think the sole cause of death was from inflammatory action set up by some very efficient cause, and that was very violent. Inflammation proceeded from the wound, and the inflammation was the cause of death.

Re-direct. There was no evidence of any severe violence about the head.

The Commonwealth's case closed to offer in evidence the statements of deceased made to Alderman Taylor, the morning after he was injured.

Alderman James M. Taylor, sworn—I was called upon to go and see the deceased on the morning after the injury; that was on the 6th or eight o'clock on the 7th of October. He could not speak; I took the statement from parties standing around; the statement I read to Laughran, who nodded his assent to it.

The offer was withdrawn.

Edward Fisher, sworn—Live at No. 9 Pike street. Am about 17 years of age. Work at Moreland Mitchell's livery stable. I know where Stephen Hoffman lived in October last; lived on Mulberry alley, back of Nick O'Hara's. I was there between three and four o'clock on the morning that the cutting took place. Was in the stable; it is a two story house, standing on the window sill. It was a tavern. I think that was the first night he worked for Mitchell. I was there when the talk is the reason I got on the window sill. I looked through the window. Saw Nick Hoffman and Stephen, and a man by the name of Broser, and I think Stephen's wife was there. They were just talking then, and were standing at the bar talking. They had been talking before I got on the window sill; don't know what they said; I heard Nick Hoffman say he would "kill the son of a b——h that hit Stephen." They were standing at the bar. Witness was shown a plan of the building, and described the position of the parties, and his position at the window. He then said I could see Nick Hoffman plainly. Nick Hoffman was drinking and talking while I was there; did not see any striking. The talking was not very loud when I was looking in. I was there for a few minutes after I heard that remark from Nick. He and Steve started in the back room. Stephen and Nick Hoffman were in the bar; don't know whether it was Steve's wife or not; there was one there; he and Steve left the bar; the three men started to the back room and entered it; it was about five minutes after I heard the last threat that they entered the back room; I did not see anything after that; I just came across from Penn street to Mulberry alley; I still the first thing that attracted my attention as I came down O'Hara from Liberty street, was three men coming down O'Hara street toward Mulberry alley; on Penn street; could not say how those men were dressed; did not know any of them. Mr. Lemon came into the yard; he was the first man nearest I was to the men who ran down the street was about half a square; I did not see the men after they turned into Mulberry alley, until after the man was cut; first there were two men coming out of the back room; I saw the man who was cut; the men came out after the police, before the man who was cut, was brought out; I went into the back room; the police went in, the man that was cut was in Lemon's, next door; never saw him before he was cut that I know of; did not see the Hoffmans after they had come out of the back room until they were getting arrested; saw them in Hoffman's bar room; they rushed into the bar room; some of them I found on the window sill; they were the two Hoffmans and Broser; do not know which of them entered first; they all went in; I was in the yard; gas lights; could not see the men in the back room, because it was dark in there; did not see any lights in the back room; I was in between the bar room and back room was open after the three men had entered; I heard nothing that was going on in the back room